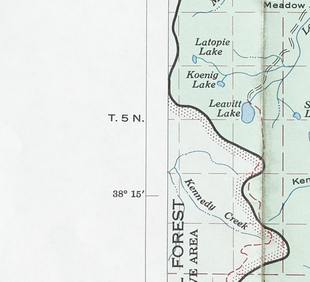
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1978—782-584

HOOVER WILDERNESS

KEY MAP



LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Wilderness, Primitive Area or Natural Area Boundary
- Paved Road
- All Weather Road
- Dirt Road
- Primitive Road
- 395 U.S. Highway
- 22 State Highway
- 031 Forest Development Road (Prefix numbers are not shown)
- Trail
- Ranger Station
- Guard or Ranger Station not permanently occupied
- Improved Recreation Site Forest Service
- Hoover Wilderness
- Toiyabe National Forest
- Inyo and Stanislaus Nationai Forest
- Urban Areas

0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles
Scale

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF
TOIYABE AND INYO NATIONAL FORESTS
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN
CALIFORNIA
1965

FOREST SERVICE MAP CLASS E
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964

VEHICULAR TRAVEL PROHIBITED IN WILDERNESS AND PRIMITIVE AREAS
Vehicular travel also prohibited in certain adjacent areas without permit.
Inquire at local U.S. Forest Service Ranger Stations.

Longitude West from Greenwich

Polyconic Projection 1927 North American Datum

SEE THE USA RECREATION SITES

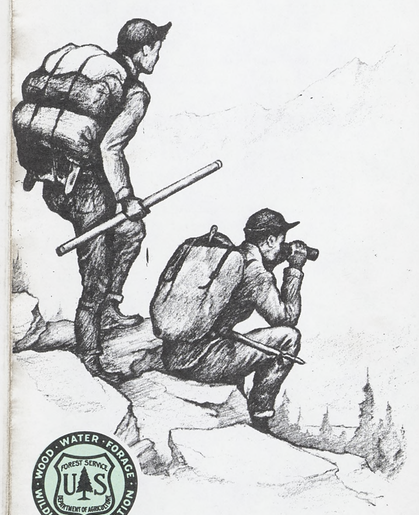
Map Number	Name	Map Location	Elevation	Season of Use	Camping Units	Fishing	Stream	Lake	Special Features
1	Chris Flat	D-1	6600	May-Oct	15	×	×		Trail Entrance to upper Walker River and the Hoover Wilderness. Trail Entrance to the Hoover Wilderness.
2	Sonora Bridge	D-2	6800	May-Oct	20	×	×		
3	Leavitt Meadows	C-2	7000	May-Oct	20	×	×		
4	Opal-Obsidian	D-3	7840	May-Oct	14	×	×		
5	Robinson Creek	F-5	7000	May-Oct	135	×	×	×	Twin Lakes, Resort, Boats, Trail Entrance to the Hoover Wilderness.
6	Green Creek	F-6	7500	May-Oct	17	×	×		Resort, Trail Entrance to the Hoover Wilderness.
7	Virginia Creek	G-7	9500	Jun-Oct	50	×	×		Virginia Lakes, Resort, Trail Entrance to the Hoover Wilderness.

Entrance to these sites requires display of the annual Recreation/Conservation Sticker, payment of daily fee, or a Toiyabe National Forest seasonal permit.

AFLC/HAFB, Ogden

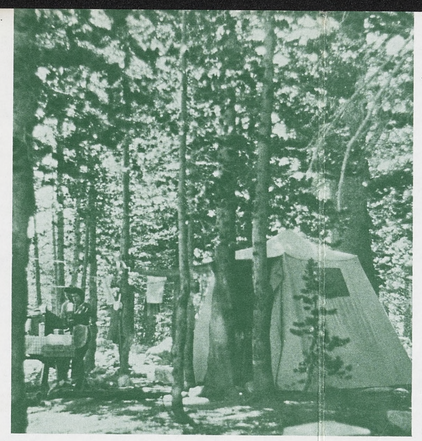
THE HOOVER WILDERNESS

TOIYABE and INYO NATIONAL FORESTS



WOOD · WATER · FORAGE · WILDLIFE · RECREATION

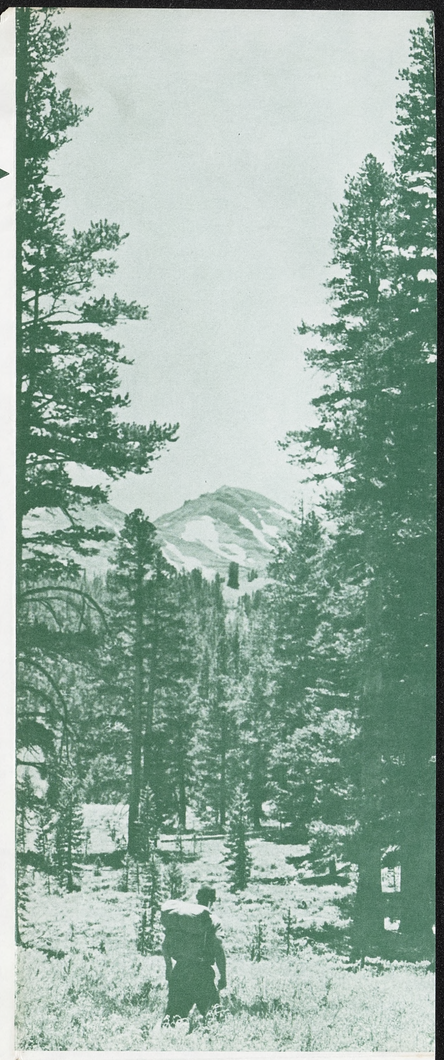
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
OGDEN, UTAH



◀ *Campgrounds adjacent to the Hoover Wilderness offer many pleasant, easily accessible attractions to vacationers who prefer driving to their campsites.*

Foot travel or horseback are the only means of transportation in the Wilderness. Here men can study nature and enjoy solitude; and a mountain is valuable just because it is a mountain. ▶

For the hardy individual who enjoys roughing it, this rugged environment affords many opportunities. Trees for protection from the elements can be found up to 11,000 feet elevations. ▼



The HOOVER WILDERNESS of the TOIYABE and INYO NATIONAL FORESTS

An American Dream — good outdoor living — can be realized in the Toiyabe and Inyo National Forests on the eastern slopes of the Sierra-Nevada. Rugged mountains, wooded hills, alpine meadows, lakes and streams provide the setting for this complete vacation land. Stands of lodgepole pine, red fir, white pine, hemlock, juniper, and Jeffrey pine add beauty and stability to the mountain slopes which are a source of invaluable water to the arid lands below. Comfortable campgrounds invite travelers to stop and "stay awhile," and distant, jagged peaks lure adventurers into the high, remote country of the Hoover Wilderness.

The Hoover Wilderness — is 42,800 acres of primitive National Forest country in east-central California, located within the Toiyabe National Forest (33,800 acres) and the Inyo National Forest (9,000 acres). This summer paradise was established in 1931 and named in honor of President Herbert Hoover, who was then Secretary of Commerce. It was in this area that Herbert Hoover enjoyed boyhood vacations and later worked as superintendent at the nearby Bodie Mines. A lake in the Wilderness also bears his name.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, brought the area into the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Act defines wilderness as follows:

> *A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.*

This bit of wilderness will remain wild and free — a place beyond civilization. There shall be no roads or other provision for motorized transportation (including motor scooters), no landing of airplanes, and no motor boats. Here men can study nature and enjoy solitude; and a mountain is valuable just because it is a mountain.

A part of John Fremont's historical route passes north of the Hoover Wilderness. To his weary party this mountain island rising from the desert floor seemed formidable. But to the modern-day traveler approaching from the east, the change from flat, sparsely vegetated desert is pleasing and exciting.

The region within the Hoover Wilderness boundary is characterized by the U-shaped canyons scoured out by past glacial action. Remaining in the Sawtooth Ridge proximity are remnants of five glaciers. These perennial snowfields feed the numerous streams and lakes found in this rugged country.

The deep canyons have extensive flats with meadows of luxuriant plant life. This is summer range for mule deer. Bear, bobcat, and coyote are found here, and mountain lions are reported from time to time. Sage grouse inhabit the lower elevations, while mountain quail are found in the high country. The abundant wildlife provides excellent sport and several commercial packers are available to take sportsmen into the Wilderness.

Fishing is better than average. Streams and most of the lakes are well stocked with rainbow and eastern brook trout. Golden trout are found in some lakes and in the headwaters of several streams. Many lakes were barren when the first white men came into the country, but now all larger lakes are stocked in cooperation with the State of California. The main streams are: Little Walker River, Molybdenite Creek, Buckeye Creek, Robinson Creek, Green Creek, Virginia Creek, Mill Creek, and Lee Vining Creek.

Though travel in the Hoover Wilderness must be made by foot or on horseback, the guest list each year approximates 10,000 visits. Mountain climbers find an unusual challenge in the white granitic cliffs and serrated peaks which cover a portion of the area. They find a variety of routes on the Sawtooth Ridge leading to such eminent mountain peaks as Doodad, Three Teeth, Grey Tooth, Sawblade, Cleaver, Blacksmith, and the Matterhorn. The highest peak in the Hoover Wilderness is Excelsior Mountain (12,446) in the Inyo National Forest, and in the Toiyabe National Forest portion the highest point is Dunderberg,Peak (12,347). Rock climbers consider this spiry formation one of the most interesting and difficult climbing regions of the Sierra-Nevada.

Although these peaks are accessible by many routes, they are most easily reached from Bridgeport via Twin Lakes, Virginia Lake, and Green and Buckeye Creeks. The southern approach to the Wilderness is west from Lee Vining via Saddlebag Lakes and Lundy Canyon.

For the hardy individuals who enjoy roughing it, this rugged environment affords many opportunities. But fortunately for the many vacationers who can't be hikers, climbers, or horsemen, the fringe area on the eastern side of the Hoover Wilderness offers many pleasant, easily accessible attractions. The lower lakes are gem-like and the attractive campgrounds at Robinson Creek, Green Lakes, and Virginia Lakes are pleasant and relaxing.

The Forest Service welcomes you to the Hoover Wilderness of the Sierra-Nevada, and invites you to come often and make your dream of the good outdoor life come true.

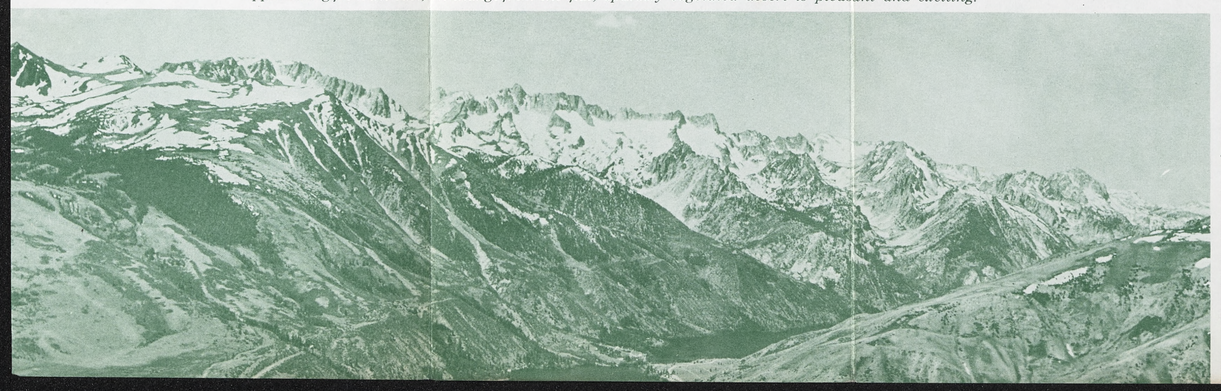
WOOD · WATER · FORAGE · WILDLIFE · RECREATION

FOREST SERVICE U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation."

Fishing is better than average. Streams and most of the lakes are well stocked with rainbow and eastern brook trout. Golden trout are found in some lakes and in the headwaters of several streams.

The lingering snowfields are an invaluable source of water to the arid lands below. Approaching from the east, the change from the flat, sparsely vegetated desert is pleasant and exciting.



Good roads will take you close to the fringe of the Hoover Wilderness and though you may choose not to continue on foot or horseback, you will have a spectacular view of the Sierra-Nevada.